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Letter dated 1 August 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Zimbabwe submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) for Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-51690 (E) 200802

Annex

Letter dated 30 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have the honour to forward my Government's report to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Misheck **Muchetwa**
Chargé d'affaires

Enclosure

Zimbabwe's report to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee

1.0 **Reference is made to the UN Security Council resolution 1373 and the need to submit reports to the UN Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee on steps taken by member states to combat terrorism, listed hereunder are steps taken by Zimbabwe, through the security apparatus towards fulfilling the requirements of the UN resolution;**

2.0 **Despite the delay in submitting the country's report on measures adopted to combat terrorism on the diplomatic front, Zimbabwe through co-operation with other countries has managed to pursue several requirements of the UN resolution as follows:-**

3.0 Under the requirements of paragraph 2 section "A" Zimbabwean security authorities have established a Counter Terrorism Unit to monitor activities of persons suspected to be involved in terrorist acts in an effort to suppress the recruitment of members and supply of weapons and other logistics to terrorist groups.

4.0 Under Section "B" the established Counter Terrorism Unit now gathers all intelligence pertaining to terrorist groups' activities internationally, regionally and locally, which is shared with respective states involved in the campaign against terror.

5.0 Section "C" which requires the monitoring of persons suspected to be terrorists is taken care of by watch lists distributed to all border posts by the security authorities. This has resulted in quick responses to requests for the identification of possible culprits who have been questioned and all their bio-data captured for records and security traces with other intelligence services.

6.0 Under Section "D" the local security authorities are currently gathering intelligence on the financial transactions of targeted organisations and persons. A convention to deny financial supports to targeted terrorist organisation is being pushed through the legal framework of government to enable security agents to effect the necessary measures.

7.0 In response to Section "E" local laws have been formulated to deal with Zimbabwean nationals involved in acts of terrorism but this has loopholes on the part of foreigners who might be terrorist suspects whether as supporters, financiers etc. and cannot be detained for more than is prescribed by existing laws unless amendments are done.

The intended amendments will deny the suspects the right to freedom until cleared by the security authorities in conjunction with other countries. The amendment should provide immunity from legal recourse of claims against the security authorities when they stop, question and detain a person suspected of involvement in acts of terrorism until such persons are cleared of the suspicion.

8.0 The co-operation with other intelligence organisations has enhanced section "F" of the resolution which requires the regular exchange of information on the movement of suspected terrorists and the watch-listing of these persons. Financial accounts of suspects have also been the focus of co-operation though little has been achieved in this regard. Efforts are underway to jointly investigate groups which hold accounts that are actively exploited by terrorists.

9.0 The requirements of Section "G" have been met by stringent border control measures effected together with the watch-listing of suspects and thorough checking of passports belonging to nationals from suspected countries. Monitoring of other nationals from different parts of the world have been intensified to identify suspects and those who act suspiciously during their visit to the country.

10.0 Furthermore, a Sub-JOC (Joint Operations Command) on Internal Security was constituted by November 2001 encompassing Security organs including the Police, Army, Air-force, Intelligence, Immigration, Civil Aviation, Revenue Authority, National Parks and Wildlife. The Sub-JOC is tasked with assessing security arrangements, evaluating measures in place for; installation and airports and the control of movement of goods and persons. Through this set-up, the Defence Forces are involved in all facets of counter terrorism measures across the spectrum of the national effort.

The Zimbabwe Defence Forces Explosive Ordinance experts are on call on a 24 hour basis ready to assist in the detection and disposal of explosives including those that may be trafficked by terrorists.

11.0 With regard to the Control of Arms, Communication Technologies and Sensitive Material the following measures are in place:-

a. Defence Industry.

The Zimbabwe Defence Industries (ZDI) Board of Directors is chaired by the Ministry of Defence and includes other Defence officials. The Board of Directors exercises oversight on ZDI to ensure that their products/commodities do not find their way to terrorists through sales, directly or indirectly.

b. the Defence Forces provide training on counter terrorism and the use of counter terrorism equipment to civilian institutions of government that require this capacity in their routine duties.

12.0 At a Sub-Regional level, In December 2001 Ministers of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security directed The Interstate Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) to develop appropriate legal instruments and plan for action to combat terrorism at regional level. In this respect, a Public Security Sub Committee Working Group on Terrorism was set up and has made recommendations to that effect. Regional immigration, police, customs and intelligence agencies are also working closely to scrutinize and monitor the movement of people into and within the region.